

SANTA FE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

"Independent in all things—Neutral in nothing."

W. W. H. DAVIS, Editor.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1855.

"WINE and grape culture in the U. S." OUR REPLY TO THE REV. D. D. LORE.

In our last issue we published a communication from the Rev. D. D. LORE, in reply to our editorial of the 15th of September, on "Wine and grape culture in the United States," and in the present number will be found another article from the pen of that gentleman, upon the same subject. We are gratified that our article was considered of sufficient importance to draw forth a reply, and more particularly from a gentleman of the high standing occupied by Mr. Lore. We plead guilty to the ambition common to all men, that of a desire to have our productions read and commented upon; and there is no one we would sooner tilt a lance with than our able correspondent. The points we made were, that the vine should be extensively cultivated in the United States because of "the small expense attending its cultivation—the large profit it yields, and the beneficial effect it has upon the sobriety of the people," upon all of which Mr. Lore joins issue and holds the negative.

We will, briefly, consider the propositions, thus stated, in their order—the first two being merely pecuniary, in their consideration, while the latter assumes a moral aspect that gives to it a new importance. Then, in the first place, is the cultivation of the grape and the manufacture of wine, a profitable branch of industry? Wine can be made as cheap in the U. S. as in France, or Germany, while the yield per acre is greater. In France the average yield is 617 gallons per hectre—which is equivalent to about 250 gallons per acre, while the mean produce per acre in Ohio is about 400 gallons. In some parts of the state, in 1848, the yield was as high as eight and nine hundred gallons per acre; and in one vineyard of five acres the average was 847 gallons per acre. As we go southward the yield is greater, the growth of the grape being much more luxuriant. In point of quality the common American wines are a superior article to the ordinary wine of France, as has been attested by those who are competent judges. Wine at fifteen cents per gallon is a more profitable crop than any of our staple productions, as the figures will exhibit. Four hundred gallons of wine at fifteen cents, is sixty dollars; while six hundred pounds of hemp (produce of an acre) at five dollars per hundred, makes thirty dollars; difference in favor of wine one hundred per cent. Corn will yield, say fifty bushels to the acre, which, at forty cents per bushel, (more than the average price in the west and south west where wine is principally made) is twenty dollars per acre, leaving a difference of forty dollars in favor of wine. The balance, in favor of wine, compared with the profit from wheat and hay, is nearly as great, and the crop more certain. We have put down the price of wine, in these estimates, at only fifteen cents while much of it is worth one dollar per gallon at the press. The cultivation and dressing an acre of vines is both less expensive and laborious, than the same quantity of corn, hemp, tobacco or wheat. And we are sustained in saying, that a vineyard of five acres, which one man can take care of, except probably in the picking season, is more profitable than an ordinary hundred acre farm, and the expense attending it much less.

These are the figures as to the pecuniary profit attending the cultivation of the grape and manufacture of wine. Can our correspondent inform us why the pecuniary profit arising from wine and grape culture should be less when cultivated as a "great national staple production" than when "cultivated to a small extent?" We confess the difference is not "palpable" to us. The wine crop, within a circle of twenty miles around Cincinnati, was as follows in the years mentioned

1848 84,000 gallons

1849 36,000 "

1852 125,000 "

1853 340,000 "

This amount of wine was produced from not over fifteen hundred acres of vines, and one dollar, per gallon, may be set down as the fair average price. The average produce per acre, was two hundred and twenty dollars, in the space mentioned, which is twenty times that of corn, eleven times that of cotton, eight times that of potatoes, seven times that of tobacco, and twenty four times that of wheat, in the United States. The whole wine crop in the United States in 1853 was estimated at \$2,000,000 of which the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky produced half a million gallons. In a pecuniary point of view, this shows an immense profit over any other branch of agriculture.

But it is asked, by our correspondent, that if the cultivation of the vine is so profitable, why has it not enriched those countries where it has been "extensively cultivated?" As far as a pecuniary profit is considered it has been a source of great wealth to the vine growing countries. Let us take France for an instance, and look at the figures. The yearly produce of that country is 924,000,000 gallons, which, at fifteen cents per gallon, amounts to the immense sum

of \$139,600,000 as the annual value of the crop. This shows it to be the grand staple of the country; and we have the admission of Louis Philippe, good authority for our correspondent, that of France, "both its industry and its commerce" depend upon her vineyards. It will not be denied that this country is rich, powerful, and highly civilized; and it must also be admitted, that when her grape crop fails, all branches of business are seriously affected. The degraded condition of the peasantry of the vine-growing countries of Europe is produced by a state of things with which the grape has nothing to do, as our correspondent is probably aware; being the same cause that reduces the people of Ireland to a worse state of degradation. Thus we have disposed of the first two points in the issue, and leave our readers to judge whether we have maintained, successfully, our side of the case.

The third proposition, the effect "wine and grape culture" has upon the sobriety of people is of more importance than the pecuniary consideration of the question. In its moral point of view, it should command the attention of every philanthropist. Our correspondent denies that the people of wine producing countries are less given to drunkenness than where the vine is not cultivated, and asks us to give him, "the history and the quotations from travelers who affirm and sustain the proposition," as he does not desire "to believe without proof." We certainly do not wish him to believe what we say to be true, without some evidence to support it. Long before the day of Maine Law agitation, men in our country who loved their race, sought for means to stay the fearful scourge of intemperance, and some of the best among the number came to the conclusion that it could be most effectually done in the manufacture of domestic wine. Among those who first turned their attention to this subject, was Mr. S. L. Fisher, who published a book on it in Philadelphia some years ago. Hear his testimony. "I have," he says, "passed three years in France where I never saw a drunken Frenchman; eighteen months in Italy, and in that time not an Italian intoxicated; nearly two years in Switzerland, of which I cannot say the same, but I can safely aver, that during that time I did not see twenty drunken men, and whenever my feelings were pained at seeing a prostitution so sad and better principle, it was invariably on an occasion of extraordinary festivity." The evidence of Mr. Fisher was obtained from the vine-growing districts, whether he went expressly to examine the sobriety of the inhabitants; and was neither picked up about Paris or Lyons, nor obtained second-hand from third persons. The next witness upon the stand is John Adlum, who published a work upon the same subject in Washington, who sustains the testimony of Fisher, and says in the preface to his book that, "A desire to be useful to my countrymen" gave a stimulus to all his exertions. The third witness we call in the case is John James Dufour, a Swiss by birth, but a citizen of the U. S. He was a cultivator of the vine from his childhood, and visited the vine growing countries of both the old and New world, with a view to examine into the sobriety of the inhabitants; and he was so well satisfied that the manufacture of domestic wines would have a tendency to check intemperance, that he wrote a book upon the subject, and recommended the extensive cultivation of the grape in our country. We have also the testimony of Longworth and Buchanan, both of whom agree with Fisher and others, as to the sobriety of the inhabitants of wine-growing countries. Redding, an accomplished English writer, writing on the subject of high duties upon wines imported into that country, after giving the statistics, says: "It is clear the people of England drank, in 1700, three times as much wine in proportion as they do now. The natural consequence has been the increased consumption of spirits. It is, therefore, a fact, however much of an anomaly it may appear, that intemperance in this country has increased with the diminution of the wine consumption, and morals as well as health have suffered by the same decrease, and the augmented use of ardent spirits."

On the opposite side our correspondent calls up Louis Philippe—who being dead his declarations cannot be received in the case if we were disposed to rule them out—and Horace Greeley, but whose testimony is more than rebutted by that of Messrs. Fisher, Adlum, Dufour, Longworth, Buchanan and Redding, because these latter gentlemen had a better opportunity to obtain correct knowledge in the premises. We do not doubt as the Ex. French King said, that "the drunkenness of France is on wine," but which only proves that those who desire to do so, get drunk on wine in preference to brandy, gin, and rum, and not that the manufacture of wine in the country causes this drunkenness. The testimony of Mr. Greeley is more to the point in our favor. He admits that "the people of the warmer portions of the temperate zone are less addicted to intoxication than are those of the severer climates, and that there is less drunkenness in Sicily than in Scotland, in Lyons or Rome than in Moscow or Edinburgh." This is just the point we are contending for, and proves our position—that the people of the vine-growing are more temperate than those of non-vine-growing countries; and that the absence of so great an amount of intoxication in the milder portions of the temperate zone is because of the universal use of

light and pleasant wine. We do not contend that wine will not make a man drunk, or that there are not drunkards in vine-growing countries; but that in the latter the people are more temperate, and drunkenness more rare than in those countries where wine is not made. We could not have called up a better witness than Mr. Greeley, and as he has proved the real point in issue, with him we will close the case. There are several other points, we would touch upon, in the same connection, but the great length of our article warns us to lay aside the pen, and submit our views to our readers. In conclusion we insert the following extract from the *Boston Traveller*, as an evidence of the satisfactory working of the Maine Law in that city.

"The liquor traffic in Boston, notwithstanding the severe restrictions imposed upon it, has never appeared to be more thriving than it is at the present time. The saloons are all in full blast from early in morning till late at night, carrying on their business with perfect impunity, and direct violation of the law. The sale of Medford rum, or as it is more euphoniously styled "Old Medford," has been largely increased this summer, and our distillers state that, although they keep their manufactories in operation night and day, they are unable to supply their orders. One distiller has made his profits amount to \$9000 in the manufacture of this article alone in one month; large quantities are exported to the Crimea, for the use of the armies."

LOCAL ITEMS.

Army movements.

Brig General Garland left Santa Fe for Albuquerque, Saturday the tenth instant, and Major Nichols left for the same place Tuesday the thirteenth instant. Major Smith, Paymaster U. S. Army returned from Fort Defiance, whether he had gone to pay the troops at that post, Tuesday the thirteenth instant. He was accompanied by Major Thornton, Ordnance officer, who went to Defiance on a tour of inspection. Major Fry, Paymaster U. S. A. left for Fort Stanton, the beginning of the month to pay the troops at that post. We understand that a court martial convenes at Albuquerque, Monday the nineteenth instant for the trial of some soldiers of the garrison.

Indian depredations.

We learn, that about the eleventh of this month a small party of Indians made a descent upon the flocks of Don Rafael Luna and Mr. Anastacio Garcia, in the county of Bernalillo, and stole about four thousand head of sheep. They were pursued by a party of citizens, and all the sheep were recovered. The Indians took the same direction as the party who stole the mules of Jose Chavez some four weeks ago, and are supposed to have been the Megayones or Gila Apaches.

Delegation of Jicarilla Apaches in Santa Fe.

A delegation of Jicarilla Apache Indians, consisting of men, women, and children, some twenty in number, arrived at the Superintendency in Santa Fe, Thursday the fifteenth instant. The Superintendent of Indian Affairs held a short talk with them the next morning, and made them a few useful presents, when they left for their country. The tribe has been entirely peaceable since the treaty of Abiquia, in September last.

The weather.

The weather, during the past week, has worn the appearance of winter, having had two snow storms besides being quite cold. Snow fell to the depth of three or four inches Thursday evening. If present appearances are any indication, we may expect a severe winter.

Entertainment in Taos.

Several gentlemen left Santa Fe, last Wednesday morning for Taos, to be present at an entertainment to be given on the evening of the seventeenth instant, by Solomon Beuthner, to his friends, on the eve of his departure for Europe. We have no doubt the occasion will be one of pleasure to all parties in reality, a "feast of reason and a flow of soul." We received an invitation to be present and participate in the festivities, but business prevented our acceptance.

(For the Santa Fe Gazette.)

"WINE and grape culture in the U. S."

Mr. Editor:

In our former article we referred to a letter of H. Greeley Esq. on the subject under consideration. We ask for its careful perusal. It will be found to meet the very points that are made in the editorial of the 15th of September, the pecuniary profit and beneficial moral effect, of wine producing. We submit the letter to speak for itself.

Respectfully yours,
D. D. LORE.

Socorro, October 8 1855.

THE LAND OF THE VINE.

We give the following editorial letter from Horace Greeley, in regard to the effect of vine-growing and wine-drinking in France. The facts here presented are significant.

Walking out in the environs of Paris a few days since to observe the French method of agriculture, I was somewhat surprised, knowing my American friend and companion to be a moderate drinker of wine, by his reference to this scourge of France. From one who discredits and rejects the inspiration of the "generous juice," such an observation would not have seemed remarkable; but from my intelli-

gent friend, who has spent some years in Paris, and has conformed in his beverage to the habits of her people, I certainly did not expect it.

France annually produces more elegant and tasteful fabrics than any other country, yet her people are coarsely clad, she largely grows and manufactures silks, yet the great majority of her population, and even of her silk-producers, cannot afford to wear them; she exports rare and costly furniture to the ends of the earth, yet the homes of the great mass of her people contain only a few rude and clumsy articles, inferior in cost and convenience to the contents of our log cabins; but she produces, also, vast quantities of wine, and of this, though much of the best is exported, a far larger quantity is consumed on her own soil. The poor seldom possess elegant furniture nor wear costly fabrics; but few Frenchmen are so poor as not to drink wine. The day-laborer, whose entire subsistence must be eked out of less than eighty dollars a year, in a country where the cost of food is usually twice as high as in America, washes down his dinner of dry bread with half a pint of red liquid, which has the smell of weak vinegar and the name of wine—*vin ordinaire*, they call it, and very ordinary I judge it must be. The work-girl, living on her hard-earned franc a day in her miserable Parisian garret, buys bread and shelter with her wages; while her youth and comeliness endure the wine clothes and finery, balls and wines, in a manner less creditable and more ruinous. Wine, wine! In the provinces the vine is the leading staple of agriculture; in the cities wine is the great basis of commerce. I estimate that "Marchand de Vins" is written over the doors of one fourth of all the places of trade in Paris; certainly there is no other sign half so common as this. I may exaggerate in judging that one fourth of the cultivated land in France and an equal proportion of the rural labor are devoted to the vine; but the proportion is so great as to seem incredible in a country like ours.

Louis Philippe once replied to a temperance advocate, who had explained to him the total abstinence movement in America, that the success of a like movement in France, would ruin the kingdom; that both its industry and its commerce were based upon the consumption of wine. I submit, on the other hand, that my impartial and keenly observing American friend was right—that the vine is the chief scourge of this fair land, perpetuating its poverty and deepening its vice. If the draining away by the consumption of the youthful energy and spirit of France into the army, there to waste seven years in non-productive uselessness, be a general evil and loss, as who can doubt it, then drifting away an army from the production of food and other substantial goods, in employing them in producing that which maddens many and strengthens none, must inflict a still greater and wider injury. France needs, in at least seven eighths of her homes, ampler and better furniture, more substantial and nourishing food; she might have these (other things remaining as at present) were it not for the devotion of so large a share of her industrial capacity to the production and distribution of wine. Poor and ill-paid as her laborers are, they might be far better fed and sheltered; did they not expend so large a share of their earnings for "that which is not bread"—which stimulates but does not nourish. If every vine were uprooted to-morrow and every cask emptied into the ocean, I know that this country would therefore increase in wealth and comfort with a rapidity hitherto unknown.

As to the temperance of wine producing nations, and of this one in particular, a great deal has been boastfully said which is not half consistent with the facts. It is true that the people of the warmer portions of the temperate zone are less addicted to intoxication than are those of severer climates; that there is less drunkenness in Sicily than in Scotland, in Lyons or Rome than in Moscow or Edinburgh. It is likewise true that the milder and more natural stimulants, like wine or beer, do not intoxicate or madden so readily nor so commonly as do the fiery products of distillation. But that it will intoxicate—does intoxicate—that there are confirmed drunkards in Paris and throughout France—is also notorious and undeniable. You can hardly open a French newspaper that does not contain some account of a robbery perpetrated upon some person stupefied by over-drinking—a police case growing out of a quarrel over the wine-cup; or a culprit when asked to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced on him, replying, "I was drunk when this happened and know nothing of the matter." That journeymen are quite commonly less fitted for, and less inclined to, work on Monday than other days of the week, is as notorious here as it ever was in any rum-drinking city. That the French character male and female, would stand higher in the general estimation if wine were unknown here, is very plain to all who look through uncolored glasses. And that the love of wine often ripens here into a fierce thirst for more fiery potations, it is certain as that cider-drinkers ever become rum-drinkers in New England. In two or three thronged Parisian localities, flashy grog shops have recently been opened, under the general designation of "American Buffet," where mistjuleps, sherry-cobblers, and such like de-

lectable compounds are disposed at a franc per tumbler; and I am assured that thousands of Frenchmen, no longer satisfied with the milder stimulants to which they have been accustomed from childhood, are here ripening into habits which their wine-drinking friends cannot regard without alarm. I need hardly add that the distillation of brandy is an ancient and important pursuit in France, and that the beet crop of last year was extensively diverted from sugar-making to the production of spirits.

Lyons, June 6, 1855.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1853-54. Continued.

From Savannah, by Hale's Point, Littleville, and Boulder, to Maryville.
From Richmond, by Union Meeting House and McClain's Mills, to Marquand's Store.
From Sarcoxie, by Mount Pleasant, Valley Prairie, and Gad Fly, to Cassville.
From Sarcoxie, by Diamond Grove, to Blytheville.
From Sarcoxie to Carthage.
From St. Charles, by Wellsburg, Flint Hill, Troy, Old Alexandria, Auburn, Prairieville, Bowling Green, Frankfort, and New London, to Hannibal.
From St. Charles to Mexico.
From St. Charles, by Hamburg, Missouri, Augusta, Femme, Osage, and Martha'sville, to Pinckney.
From St. Genevieve, by Arvon, to Kinkaid.
From St. Genevieve, by Kaskaskia, Ill.
From St. Genevieve to Farmington.
From Short Bend, by Beckenridge's Mill, and Winston, to Emmence.
From Shelbyville to Kirksville.
From St. Joseph, by Savannah, Noddaway, Oregon, Jackson Point, Tarkio, Irish Grove, Linden, High Creek, McKissack's Grove, Iowa, Austin, Glenwood, Sidney, and Dawsonburg, to Council Bluffs.
From St. Joseph's, by Rochester, and Gentryville, to Athens.
From St. Joseph's, by Walnut Hill, and Rockhouse Prairie, to Plattsburg.
From St. Joseph's, by Evansville, Maryville, and Victoria, to Gallatin.
From St. Joseph's, by Sentinel, Rochester, and Gentryville, to Gentry Court House.
From St. Louis, by St. Charles, Augusta, Washington, Pinckney, Herman, Portland, St. Aubert, Jefferson City, Clayville-Morion, Nashville, Rochester, Booneville, Arrow Rock, Glasgow, Cambridge, Keytesville, Landing, Brunswick, Dewitt, Miami, Waverly, Dover Landing, Lexington, Wellington, Camden, Sibley, Liberty, Randolph, Kansas, Parkville, Fort Leavenworth, and Weston, to St. Joseph.
From St. Louis, by Waltham, Feeble, Bridgton, St. Charles, Cottleville Taylor's Store, Hickory Grove, Warrenton, Camp Branch, High Hill, Danville, Williamsburg, Jones' Tanyard, Fulton, New Bloomfield, and Hibernia, to Jefferson City.
From St. Louis, by Oakville, Capougrie, La Grange, Louisiana, Canton, Hannibal, Talley, Marion City, Quincy, Ill., Alexandria, and Warsaw, to Keokuk, Iowa.
From St. Louis, by Coronader, Jefferson, Barrack, Mottson, Sulphur Springs, Clifton, Hillsboro, Glen, Elias, Old Mines, and Potosi, to Caledonia.
From St. Louis, by Leodele, Kirkwood, Merriam, Allentown, Franklin Depot, Port William, and South Point, to Washington.
From St. Louis, by Sappington, Fenton, and House's Spring, to Hillsboro.
From Shelbyville, by John W. Say's, Lyday's, Don's and Dumoy's Mills, to Milan.
From Springfield, by White Oak Grove and Ozark, to Forsyth.
From Springfield, by Benderson, Finley, and Red Bad, to Rockbridge.
From Springfield, by Walnut Forest, Dallas, St. Paul, Hazelwood, Waldo, and Pleasant Valley, to Hartsville.
From Springfield, by Curran, Crane Creek, Cassville, Washbourne's Prairie, Pea Ridge, Osage Mills, Elm Grove, and Bentonville, Ark., to Fayetteville.
From Springfield by Pond Creek, Cherapeak, Mount Vernon, Sarcoxie, and Shoal Creek, to Neosho.
From Springfield, by Bois d Arc, Ash Grove, and Rock Prairie, to Greenfield.
From Springfield, by London, Joel Hall's, Lawrence's Mills, Herod, Holt's, Wall, and Bratton's Store, and St. Leger, to Salem, in Fulton County, Ark.
From Springfield, by Yocum's Mills, and Galena, to Cape Fear.
From Springfield to Fremont.
Spring Hill, by Britenden, to Bethany.
From Thomasville, by Warm Fork, South Fork, Ark., Myatte, Pilot Hill, Union, Cross Plains, and Benbrook's Mills, to Mount Olive.
From Thomasville, by West Plains, and Pottersville, to Rockbridge.
From Thomasville, by Mile Creek, to Doniphan.
From Troy, by Millwood and Louisville, to Ashley.
From Troy, by Carson, King's, Brush Creek, Settlement, and Middletown, to Mexico.
From Trenton to Gallatin.
From Tucuman, by Erie, Oregon, Dry Glaze, and Lebanon, to Oakland.
From Tucuman to Waverneville.
From Vermilion, by Mining, to Erie.
From Tucuman, by Pleasant Mount, and Rocky Mount, to Vermilion.
From Tucuman, to Lebanon, by Wet Glaze, and Dry Glaze.
From Union, to Dreetzville, in Franklin County.
From Union to Lebanon.
From Union, by Traveller's Repose, to Virginia Mines.